The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859. NUMBER 43.

Railroads.

GO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1859, Passenger ... will run from Chicago as follows:
...days excepted) for Burlington and Quincy, ... " "
...ma, General Ticket Agent.
C. G. HAMMOND,
General Superintendent.

AGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

...Monday, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, ... as follows:
WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN.
...5:30 a.m. Leave Cedar Rapids... Arrive at 4:15 a.m.
...8:30 p.m. Arrive at Clinton... 9:30 a.m.
...7:30 p.m. Arrive at Chicago... 4:40 p.m.
LIGHT TRAIN.
...7:05 p.m. Leave Cedar Rapids... Arrive at 12:30 p.m.
...Arrive at Clinton... Arrive at Chicago... 4:30 a.m.
...1:30 p.m.
...with all Through Trains for Chicago and the ...
...with Stages for Davenport and Muscatine.
...Run with Stages for Toronto; at Clinton Grove ... for Tipton; at Linthon with Stages for Anamosa.
...dar Rapids with Stages for Marion, Vinton, ... for Palo, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Shell ... Port Dodge and Storm Lake; Traer, Toledo, Marshalltown, Rockford, Homer, Jefferson, Marion ... and Council Bluffs.
...Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and ...
...d, cheapest and most expeditious route between ... and Council Bluffs, it being only 136 miles ... to the Mississippi River, and 40 miles shorter ... any other route.
...State at the Wells Street Depot, Chicago, Ills., ... will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive ... for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed ... the front of depot.
M. SMITH Esq. and Supt.

OIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
...on Sunday, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave ... Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, ... Wentworth, Kinzua City, St. Joseph, Cairo, ... Centralia, Pontiac, Mendota, Bloomington, ... Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, ...
...at 11:30 a.m., (Sundays excepted), arriving ... at 8:35 a.m.; Chicago at 5:30 p.m.; Memphis ...
...ves at 11:00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted), arrives ... at 7:05 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10:15 a.m.; Mendota ... p.m.; Cairo at 6:00 p.m.
...Accommodation train p.m., (Sundays excepted), ... Bloomington at 9:15 a.m., and 8:05 p.m.
...ngers Cars are run on all the Express Trains ... Chicago through to Cairo, St. Louis and St. ...
...ON TICKETS for sale at the Company's Office ... Central Depot, and at the office of the Fifth ... Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner ... and Clark streets, and at the Michigan Central Office, on Dearborn street, between Lake ... Randolph streets, and at all Railroad Offices North and ...

PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.
...ve at 8:30 a.m. Leave Wood Lawn at 9:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m. " " " 2:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. " " " 6:15 p.m.
6:00 p.m. " " " 6:40 p.m.
Fare 10 cents each way.
...Tickets at reduced rates, good for three ... be obtained by applying at the office of the ... Agent at the Great Central Depot.
W. H. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
...SON, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy16-y

ENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

...for Monday, June 20th, 1859, trains will leave Chicago (Sundays excepted):
...30 a.m., and 3:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. and from ... at 8:30 a.m., and 3:30 p.m., for Galena, Dunleith, Janesville, Milwaukee and intermediate places; and at ... from Fulton, Cedar Rapids, etc., 4:00 p.m.
H. KIDDER, Secretary, Geneva, Lake Co., Ill.
...ets of cars between Chicago and Dunleith.
...ions on the Northwest.
...ORTER, General Passenger Agent.
E. H. TALCOTT, General Supt.

CAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

...Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, ...
...Express, 8.45 A. M., 8.10 P. M.
...through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien ...
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

RE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

...subscribers take this method of notifying the ... they have secured
SAWYER'S PATENT
...ng and Ventilating Furnace,
...now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwel...ses, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stores, ...structed on the same principle, for Parlors, Single Rooms and Halls ...
RAILROAD CARS.
...Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used ... and warming in any required degree.
...We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, ...Chamberlain & Boone, Architects, of this city.
...For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office Nos. 61 and 63 South Lasalle street.
F. LESTER & CO.
Chicago, October 6th, 1858. 379

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hammer Welded Boiler Iron,
LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES,
PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c.
FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.
...Works on Lake Shore, near Wasson's Car Factory, ... Office in Orlent's Block. SAMUEL MATHER, ... Pres't and Treasurer.

W. GATES, WARNER, & CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of
RAILROAD CARS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
...Christian Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Sewer Cutter, ... for the sale of Portable Fixed and Corn Mills ...
Engine and Hand Lathes,
...Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, ... Steam and Water Gauges, finished Brass Work, ...
POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.
...tings and Mill Gearing made to order.
...E WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."
...WARNER. R. S. WARNER. T. CHALMERS.
A. G. WARNER. D. R. FRASER.

Democratic Presidential Aspirants and Prospects.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1859.

Governor Cobb was expected to return here from Georgia this morning. He will certainly be back before the end of the week. He is in high glee at the state of things in his native State, and declares that all he cares for is no opposition whatever to his Presidential aspirations. Neither Toombs nor Stephens will actively canvass against him, and the revelations which have recently been made in relation to the reopening of the slave trade, have materially aided in giving him strength among planters and those who control popular feeling. The opposition which he feared some weeks ago, he thinks he will no longer have to encounter, and that the Charleston Convention will find him the most available of Southern candidates.

Letters from Texas show that Governor Houston entertains *colour de rose* anticipations respecting himself, fully equal to those of the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is no question that the victory he has lately achieved will give him great popularity with the friends of the present administration.

Senator Douglas appears to be utterly disquieted at the progress of the developments which are gradually being made in relation to the Wise-Donnelly letter. There is no doubt that, in connection with Dickinson, of New York, and Wise, of Virginia, he had considered Fernando Wood as fully pledged to his own interests. Mr. Wood had been in the habit of visiting and consulting with him at the Senatorial mansion during his frequent visits to the national capital, and, even while sitting as one of the Senate of the United States. Apparently he had completely shuffled off the political coil, and when he delivered his valedictory to the Senate in February, no one believed that SAM would again play a part in the politics of the country. Indeed, Gen. Houston's talk was of philosophical resignation to the inevitable fate of all politicians, and his declarations were of having grown weary of politics life, and of having become disgusted with its cares. His national aspirations and base treachery to his section and the slave institutions of the South had destroyed him, notwithstanding his great former services, his personal popularity, and his eloquence and adroitness in speaking. The old self-seeker fell, and hoped to rise no more in Texas.

Upon returning home, however, his views underwent a sudden change, and he now stands in the arginal his former competitor, Gov. Runnells.

The State Rights party of Texas started an unnecessary and disastrous issue. They made the reopening of the slave trade the great question in the election, dividing their own party and enabling the Union men to carry the day. Speeches were filled chiefly with his subject. Houston saw his advantage, mounted the Opposition and has ridden to victory over those who, on State rights grounds are resistance to Northern aggression, had beaten him to the earth by overwhelming odds. To the advantage given him by this issue were added the memories of the past, which completed the work of his success.

He canvassed the State most actively; everywhere rerired, among his old comrades in arms, recollections of San Jacinto and of the *early glories and sufferings of the founders of the Republic*, incited his audience to tears, and wept with great effect himself, as the result shows.

The State Rights Party of Texas have brought defeat upon themselves by making an impracticable and mischievous issue. Let it be a lesson to the Democracy of the whole Union. The people should be informed on the subject; but to make it matter for voting, and a living issue, dividing our people, is a foolish and fatal move. Let the subject be considered calmly and thoroughly sified by discussion merely. When the South is in a position to act on it, it will be time enough to make it an issue. But until then such a use of it is only fraught with evil. In this instance it has paralyzed the State Rights Party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and most unmitigated demagogues within our borders—a Southern Free Soiler.

Political Intelligence.

THE TIE IN KENTUCKY.—The Fourth Congressional district of Kentucky, where a tie was reported, has returned Wm. P. Anderson, the opposition candidate, by a small majority. This is our account; but the latest from the Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th inst. says: We have information from the Fourth District that there is an error in part of the vote of one of the Cumberland County precincts, which will give Jas. S. Chrisman, Democrat, a majority of seven votes.

UP THE DICKINSON.—The Alameda *Gazette*, a paper printed in San Leandro, California, has boisted the name of Daniel S. Dickinson for President.

HORTS MEETING.—A great mass meeting will be held in the African Church, Richmond, Va., next Monday and Tuesday, to ratify the action now making in various parts of the country to nominate Mr. Botts for President.

More Trouble About Water.

(From the Chicago Commercial, 18th.)

It was generally remarked yesterday, that the water from hydrants smelled and tasted as if it had been filtered through rotten wood. The peculiar taste seems to be similar to that observed in New York. When the pumps have operated to produce this effect is a mystery. Whether the recent showers and the hot weather have caused the disagreeable change, or whether it be deposited in the river, and to undergo fermentation there, or whether the reservoir is in need of a thorough cleansing, or whether there is something in the atmosphere that of late makes the waters of the Croton and Ohio rivers distasteful, or whether some volcanic or other disturbing agency is at work polluting the springs in the depths of the earth, we can for the present only conjecture.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Opening of a Railroad.

The Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Railroad was opened on Thurday last between Cincinnati and Toledo. Excursion trains from Toledo and from Cincinnati met at the gap near Ottawa, Putnam County, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly eighty rods of the track were laid and spiked in the incredible short space of fifteen minutes. Spectators crowded upon the track on each side, and cheered on the picked gang of trackla yers. After the gap had been closed speeches were made by R. M. Shoemaker, Judge Smith of Dayton, Judge Mason of Toledo, and Judge Stanley Matthews of Cincinnati. The new road is one hundred and forty miles long, and cost five millions of dollars.

The Effect of the Mob at Chillicothe, Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the State Savings Association to-day placed the notes of the State Bank Branch at Chillicothe at 5 per cent. discount. This is the effect of the proceedings reported yesterday.

☞ The Hon. Emerson Etheridge has accepted an invitation to go to Memphis and make a speech. The Memphis *Avalanche* says:

We repeat that, as far as we are individually concerned, we would be glad to see Etheridge in our midst; but for the sake of Memphis we would rejoice to see him pelted with the kicks and curses of an indignant and outraged people.

Etheridge is considerable of a free-soiler. He is opposed to forcing Slavery into Territories by slave codes, Dred Scott decisions, or Douglas dodges. He is a Whig of the John Bell school, and an upright, conscientious man; hence he is hated by the fire-eaters.

Election of General Houston—What South Carolina Thinks of It.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

As the smoke of the late contest clears away in Texas, it becomes more and more apparent that he has been elected Governor of that State. A few years ago, in consequence of his reputed affiliation with the Know Nothings, and of his decided opposition to the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, he lost, apparently, every particle of the popularity he once enjoyed in Texas In a trial of strength with Runnells, the gentleman whom he has just beaten, he was defeated by something like 10,000 majority, and soon afterwards failed to secure a re-election to the Senate of the United States. Apparently he had completely shuffled off the political coil, and when he delivered his valedictory to the Senate in February, no one believed that SAM would again play a part in the politics of the country. Indeed, Gen. Houston's talk was of philosophical resignation to the inevitable fate of all politicians, and his declarations were of having grown weary of politicians life, and of having become disgusted with its cares. His national aspirations and base treachery to his section and the slave institutions of the South had destroyed him, notwithstanding his great former services, his personal popularity, and his eloquence and adroitness in speaking. The old self-seeker fell, and hoped to rise no more in Texas.

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Building Materials, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Gang-Sawed Saginaw Lumber,
—ALSO—
LATHS, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, AND DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yard—South Clark Street,
ADJOINING RAILROAD BRIDGE.
Occupying the large yards South of and adjoining the track of the Illinois Central; Galena & Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping Lumber into the country by canal or on Railroad are unsurpassed.
Loaded in Our Own Yards,
WHERE THIRTY CARS
MAY BE LOADED AT THE SAME TIME,
Saving to the Purchaser all Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage.
HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DOTY.

Leather and Findings,

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A ... Stock selected and received.
No. 230 Lake Street,
C. G. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
...have saw in store, and daily coming forward our Fall ... Stock of
...k and Hemlock Sole Leather,
...k and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
...ts, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
...-876-3m No. 29 Lake street, Chicago.

Turner & Sidway,
Saddlery and Trunk
WAREHOUSE,
...MANDOLPH STREET. 203
...ways on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a ... assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet ... Whips, Leather, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, Gig ... Pad Hoppings, Pants, &c., &c.
...mh16 cod87

...EWELL SNOW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
—AND—
...OMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 113 Dearborn st., Chicago.
...being in receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern ... and awaiting myself of the best opportunities pre... in this market, I am able to offer GREAT BARGAINS to cash buyers of Groceries in
Large or Small Quantities.
...stom as well as those buying for their own use will ... their advantage to examine my stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
...-6m-3300 NEWELL SNOW.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 38 LA SALLE STREET.
...to hand and for sale at low rates a full assortment of Wood ... and Iron Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, &c. And are prepared ... on the shortest notice, and in a manner equalled by few ... in the city.
1000 Pockets C. G. JAY COFFIN, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

The Drouth and the Fall Crops.

[From the Rockford News, 13th.]

The drought still continues to the infinite annoyance of our citizens, and all who are interested in the corn crop. Field after field is stricken down, and the farmer notes that the leaves which curl up by day do not open again at night. This is a dry country, but the oldest inhabitant cannot recollect a summer in which there was so little moisture, or which bore so heavily upon the corn crop. In the city we find the dry weather intolerable; the gardens are ruined, the potatoes are gone, and all, save a few vegetables, are literally burned up. The grass is parched and short, and crisped, and affords no pasture to the cows, the streets are filled with dust, the river is low, and the air comes as if from a furnace.

[From the Freeport Journal 18th.]

The country is suffering from a long continued drought. Though not so bad off in this vicinity as in some places for the reason that our soil will longer bear up under such an infliction, nevertheless the evil effects of it are beginning to be serious, and unless we have rain soon (we write this on Tuesday) not only the potato crop, but the corn crop, must be almost a failure. The former is past redemption, and at the best will be but "small potatoes and few in a hill." The latter is wilted badly, and the forming ears pinched into mere "nubbins" already in many sections, while in a part of the country—the southern part—it stands better, but will make but one ear to the stalk, where it would have made two or three. Unless we have immediate and copious showers, the corn crop is virtually a failure.

☞ We are exceedingly sorry to say that we yesterday saw a man get himself bitten by a big rattlesnake for the sake of having a quart of whisker administered to him. He wasn't killed by either the bite or the drink.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Ex-Governor Stevens has been elected Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory over Col. Wallace.

THE CITY.

EXTENDED EAST.—The Randolph street railroad has been extended east to Wabash avenue.

REFORM SCHOOL.—Two boys, Patrick Daly and Adolphus Peters were sent to the Reform School yesterday for petty shop-lifting.

WELLS STREET.—The improvements on Wells street are progressing. The paving with block stone has commenced at Randolph street.

POLICE COURT.—A light show of cases yesterday. $78 in fines were realized from the patrons of the institution.

DRILLWOOD EXCURSION.—The postponed Sunday School Excursion of the Dutch Reformed and Edwards Congregational Churches of the West Side takes place on Tuesday next.

RIOT.—Warrants were issued by Justice Milliken yesterday for the arrest of parties concerned in a late Irish riot at Wheeling in this county.

DATING BACK.—The County Clerk had a visit a day or two since from a chap in quest of a marriage certificate, who waxed furiously angry because he couldn't get the document "*dated back six months.*"

"I-O-U-S-E-A."—The howling dervish that peddles ice-cream about the streets from a small covered cart has been hauled up and fined for his vocalization on Sunday in disturbance of community and violation of law.

PLANETARY.—The good steamer Planet went down the lake yesterday loaded down to the guards with excursionists. A *dollar* to Milwaukee and return was too great an attraction to fail of a full load of course.

MUSICAL UNION.—The grand Annual Lake Excursion of the Musical Union is down on the bills for Tuesday of next week. Tickets $1.00. Waukegan or Kenosha will be visited by the excursionists.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.—Fawkes' Steam Plough arrived in this city over the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne R. R., *en route* for the State Fair at Freeport. It is to be exhibited in this city at the National Fair.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Albert S. Evans, Esq., Banker of this city, was shown as two packages of gold from Pike's Peak, valued respectively $11.70 and $5.21, It is added that the same is all that two men realized from six months labor.

A BOSOM FRIEND.—A cool chap that was who night before last went into a saloon No. 50 North Clark street, and actually stole the shirt studs out of the shirt bosom of a man then and there setting saleep. Sound sleeping too, that must have been.

☞ "Our Musical Friend," No. 88, contains twelve pages of excellent sheet music and is sold at the very low price of ten cents. "The Musical Guest" is a publication similar in style and price. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have both for sale.

THE CARS ON NORTH CLARK STREET IN OPERATION.—The first car was put on the North Clark street line yesterday afternoon. The southern terminus at present is Kinzie street. The company have four two-horse and two one-horse cars. We congratulate our North Side friends on the completion of this enterprise thus far.

GRAND MASONIC CONVENTION.—The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, will meet in Chicago next month, being National Fair week. The appointment of this convention in Chicago, is a compliment to this city, as this will be the first convention that body ever held west of New York city.

BABES IN THE WOOD.—Two children a brother and sister aged eight and ten years, with heads and feet bare, and thinly apparelled were picked up in the street on evening or two since. They say their names are John and Mary Stevenson, of St. Louis, and that they came here by the train thence on Monday. The young wanderers are to be sent back to their home.

A CRASH—One of the Walker omnibusses on Randolph street yesterday afternoon came down with a crash opposite the Sherman House, one the hind wheels coming off. A cargo of ladies very rapidly vacated the stranded craft. Two boys were on the steps behind, one of whom got his foot and leg much bruised by being caught between the step and the pavement.

VINOUS.—Good wine has in all ages been largely responsible for the loftiest poetic strains, not that bad wine has not been tolerably active in the same way. Jacob Funcke at No. 197 North Clark street sends us three bottles of the juice of the grape, fresh imported by himself from vineyards over the water. A jury empaneled to try the case unanimously sustains the claims of Mr. F. as to the samples submitted of pure Rhenish wine.

THE WEATHER.—We were led yesterday to pity our residents who are spending the summer in the country, if in doing so, they have lost the influences of our lake. Such breezes as that of yesterday and last night are the perfection of summer weather. We intend to open Chicago next year as a summer resort. We propose indeed to enter this month in the Weather Department of the United States Fair, and match Chicago against all "out of town" for the first prize as a summer resort in August.

FOR THE NATIONAL FAIR.—We saw yesterday at the Court House a contribution in process of completion for exhibition at the forthcoming Fair, which we think will be pronounced one of the most marvellous achievements with the pen that has ever been accomplished. It is the work of G. F. Blanke, a young draughtsman in one of the public offices, and when completed will be a curiosity worth seeing. We are glad to hear of very numerous parties getting ready to do themselves credit.

PATTY THIEVES.—A half dozen boys of small lark variety, about the size of ink bottles, and nearly as black, were brought before Justice Ahlin yesterday, charged with the larceny of thirty cents worth of rags, from a Teuton dealer in that description of produce. The boys said they had sold the rags, but did so at the request of "Eph," a bigger boy, who had taken a change of venue in time to save his own bacon. The youngsters were dismissed with the paternal advice not to play with boys of "Eph's" class. Ephraim, if he is joined to what appears to be his present ideals, a little longer, will not be "let alone," with the luck that was his in the raps of the rag bag.

A RECKLESS WRECKER BROUGHT TO A RECKONING.—One John Cossick, mariner, jumped neatly out of the fryingpan into the fire yesterday. He had been hauled up badly water-logged (only it wasn't water at all) and disorderly, and was fined $2. He was short of funds that amount and obtained the company of an officer to go down to his vessel and get the money. The two started, but John managed to get out of convoy and bore away on a tack of his own at a spanking rate. The officer made a gallant stern chase. John took out across a vessel at the dock, leaped into her yawl and sculled away for the other side. This transit across the craft was unlucky for John however, since he was recognized by some of the hands as being the man who had stolen about fifty dollars worth of jewelry and a silk dress from the wreck of the barque Sunshine, at Port Huron, while he was engaged as a wrecker. He was accordingly after a sharp pursuit arrested and delivered into the hands of the U. S. Marshal, and will be examined before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.

THE GAS FLAT IRON HEATER—NEW LUXURY IN A GAS BURNER.—For some days past many visitors have been attracted to the establishment of Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 235 Lake street, to examine the novel and charming applications of Gas to heating purposes, after the patent of W. F. Shaw, of Boston. Of the various appliances not one is destined to be more widely and immediately popular than the *Flat Iron Heater*, and this all will believe who once witness its operation. For summer use the family ironing may be done at the gas burner, more cheaply, neatly and easily than by any other description of fuel, while for ladies who are boarding, the invention is a desideratum they will at once appreciate, since for *one cent an hour* the flat iron may be kept hot. We advise the ladies to look in at 235 Lake street.

A WISE MILWAUKEAN ON THE STEAM SUBJECT.—They have a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at Milwaukee who we trust will be taken good care of. He has broken out with "a piece of his mind" on the Steam Fire Engine. We judge from the remark he makes he is opposed to the institution. Hear him:

In the first place the steam department are paid for their services, and the expectations from the steam engine is to supply the hand engines with water, and not to be fed, and if so, when the hand engines are taking the water from them, and if they are not able to get rid of it as fast as the steamer supply them "there will be war in the camp," and likewise *in readiness to fire*, in crossing them on the street, and continually causing trouble all the while, and also a heavy bill of expense to the city.

LUDICROUS QUARTETTE.—David Egan and Peter Caldwell paid $25 each yesterday for sailing liquor without a license.

"Seeing the World."

Dear reader were you ever a boy, and if so did you never feel tempted to *run away?* When at thirteen, the course of your love and your life failed run smooth, or the precepts of Solomon had been followed in your case, or you were sent to bed without your supper; or not allowed to go in swimming, nor stay at home from school to see the circus; nor go to the "muster" in the next town; nor buy the coveted knife with ten blades and a corkscrew in the handle; nor have a tail coat like Bob Jones; nor sit up until your older brothers and sisters went to bed; in the face of these serious privations and provocations did you never feel, reader the hollowness of mundane ties, that the world was wide, that there were ships that sailed among spice islands, where monkeys and bread fruit where the charms of existence and there were no school bells or family curfews, in short be seized with a desire to play the prodigal son, Act I, and run away?

We have sometimes thought that the bookmakers for boys libraries paint this slipping through the world among strangers, in a light rather too sunny for the facts of the case, and injudiciously for the fancy of the readers. The "kind gentlemen" adopting the runaway, giving him a pony, a Newfoundland dog and no end of sugar plums, "the benevolent stranger" who puts the head of the friendless youngster picked up by the way side, and gives him guineas out of a green silk purse, in fact no used to read of donations of this kind that included purse and all—"there my boy God bless you" (*throwing a purse &c.*)—these noble old fellows are not as likely to exercise their liberality since the crisis in the money market and indeed did very little on such street terms before that time, but the result is the youngster gets elevated ideas of seeing the world and runs away. Just now the Chicago boy seems to have a mania of this kind, and we have chronicled the straying propensities of five or six within a few weeks past, most of them taking the direction of St. Louis. We hope "the kind gentlemen" thereaway will fill up their purses for the expectations that may be based upon them in these boyish escapades. We have no hope, however, but that the same old story will be re enacted, as ever since the time of the ragged swine-herd of the parable, the runaway will have bitterness enough and emptiness enough in his unfledged essay to see the world.

A few days since one of these boys who had reached the advanced age of thirteen took the cars for St. Louis via the Illinois Central. His father had an eye on his movements and quietly allowed his departure, but telegraphed to an acquaintance in Kankakee, and the result was the boy had a round trip to that town and back Were we to expect boys to see this item, we would like to whisper the truth the world will tell them less cheaply, that there is no place like home for a boy. "Seeing the world" will confidence all to soon.

Chicago Historical Society's Monthly Meeting.

This Society met on Thurday the 16th inst., W. H. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair. The reported acquisitions to the library (some 305 from 24 contributors,) includes the rare and nearly work of Mr. Kingsborough, on the Antiquities of Mexico, 7 vols., imperial folio, richly bound in Turkey morocco, the munificent gift of Mr. H. G. Loomis, of this city, lately returned from Europe; together with with the collected dochments of the First Session of the XXXVth Congress, in 56 vols., for which the Society is indebted to the attention of the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, M. C. Valuable donations were also received of the files of an Israelite periodical, from B. Felsenthal, of this city; of his own works, from Ex Gov. Reynolds; and of the Astronomical Reports of the U. S. Naval Observatory, from M. F. Maury, L. L. D., of Washington. Appropriate acknowledgments were ordered to be returned to the various donors.

Of the Society's correspondence were read various letters. One from Prof. A. Caswell, of Brown University, expressing interest in this Society's labors, and adverting to the encouraging promise held out by our city, in the early establishment of so many libraries, theological and other institutions, tending to place our city in "a very high rank among American cities distinguished for learning." A communication was received from Dr. R. Solger, of Massachusetts, relative to a proposed course of historical lectures; also from Thomas Seatman, Esq., of Connecticut, in regard to a contemplated memoir of the late Judge Pope; and from C. Beasley, Esq., asking the Society's wishes in respect to a proposed invitation to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to hold its annual session for 1860 in Chicago. The communication was unfortunately delayed in reaching the Society; and a committee, consisting of the principal officers, was appointed to consider the expediency of securing the meeting of that Association for 1861, in this city.

The Secretary called the Society's attention to the urgent need of provision to enable him to make a personal visits to points in the West, where documents and papers of historical value can be secured only by personal application and search; and a subscription was successfully commenced at this meeting to defray the charge of additional shelves in the library, for the increasing collection of the Society.

The approaching United States Fair was noticed by a member; and, on motion, the Secretary was authorized to extend a general invitation to strangers in attendance at the Fair, to visit the Society's rooms.

The Hon. S. W. Fuller, of Chicago, was chosen a resident member of the Society.

A RECKLESS WRECKER BROUGHT TO A RECKONING.—One John Cossick, mariner, jumped neatly out of the fryingpan into the fire yesterday. He had been hauled up badly water-logged (only it wasn't water at all) and disorderly, and was fined $2. He was short of funds that amount and obtained the company of an officer to go down to his vessel and get the money. The two started, but John managed to get out of convoy and bore away on a tack of his own at a spanking rate. The officer made a gallant stern chase. John took out across a vessel at the dock, leaped into her yawl and sculled away for the other side. This transit across the craft was unlucky for John however, since he was recognized by some of the hands as being the man who had stolen about fifty dollars worth of jewelry and a silk dress from the wreck of the barque Sunshine, at Port Huron, while he was engaged as a wrecker. He was accordingly after a sharp pursuit arrested and delivered into the hands of the U. S. Marshal, and will be examined before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.

THE GAS FLAT IRON HEATER—NEW LUXURY IN A GAS BURNER.—For some days past many visitors have been attracted to the establishment of Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 235 Lake street, to examine the novel and charming applications of Gas to heating purposes, after the patent of W. F. Shaw, of Boston. Of the various appliances not one is destined to be more widely and immediately popular than the *Flat Iron Heater*, and this all will believe who once witness its operation. For summer use the family ironing may be done at the gas burner, more cheaply, neatly and easily than by any other description of fuel, while for ladies who are boarding, the invention is a desideratum they will at once appreciate, since for *one cent an hour* the flat iron may be kept hot. We advise the ladies to look in at 235 Lake street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—66 LAKE STREET—A. W. HARRIS, AGENT.—I. M. Singer & Co. have brought before the public, the most perfect and reliable Family Sewing Machine in use. The check lever, a simple device for controlling the thread and drawing it firm in the goods, is a very desirable advantage over other machines that are using the leather pad, which is constantly causing the thread to break and become entangled around the shuttle, as experience has taught all that have used them. This new invention Fells and Turns all widths of hem without basting. au11-5w.

DIED.

At Brighton, Cook County, August 18th, GEORGE BARKER, father of Thomas George of this city, aged 58 years.

Funeral at the Church in Brighton, this afternoon the 20th inst., at 4 P. M.

On Friday, Aug. 19th, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Mr. Francis Cahill.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 61 North Wells street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

A MOST PAINFUL CASE—SAD PERVERSENESS OF A DAUGHTER.—A few months since, a young girl of seventeen, from some difficulty springing up between herself and her relatives, left her home in one of the Fox River Valley towns, and came to Chicago. She made the journey by stealth, and reaching here, sought a place for herself. From the influences that unhappily surrounded her in her first abode among strangers here, she was led to depart from what were certainly the instructions and associations of her country home, which, though humble, was decent and respectable, and the erring girl rashly plunged into that vortex of city life so fatal to her sex.

For some time nothing was heard of her whereabouts, though her parents were in the deepest anguish in her behalf. The matter was brought to the notice of one of our detectives, and after a search he found the residence of the wretched runaway, then an inmate of a den of infamy. She determined to elude the purposes of those wishing to restore her to her friends, and managed to escape from the house, hiding her shame by taking refuge in a den of like character in another part of the city.

The father, an elderly Englishman, came to this city a few days since, in search of his daughter. He had not until then been informed of the change that had come over her, but believed her only keeping aloof to avoid living again at home. From his conversation it was evident how his heart yearned for his child, and how fondly he believed she would return, could he but see her and talk with her.

Pen cannot picture his agony when informed by the officers of the associations and companions chosen by his daughter, and that she had purposely fled to escape the return to her home they had meditated. Even then however the father's love was proof to the shock, and after an interval he exclaimed with streaming eyes, "My God I care not how she comes back if she will only come. Tell her that her father and mother will love her if all the rest of the world despise her."

The search however proved fruitless at the time, and the old man went back to his home in Kane County. So much were our detectives interested in the case however that every means has been taken to discover the whereabouts of the girl, and on Thursday she was found, sick and almost deserted in the most forlorn circumstances. The father was to arrive last evening to take her home again. The case is a most painful and singular one. For the sake of the relatives we give no names.

SINGULAR FREAK OF AN INSANE GIRL.—A family in less than moderate circumstances residing an Old street in the West Division, have a daughter of fifteen years of age, who has been, unfortunately, subject to fits of mental aberration, though her insanity has been of the milder type, and for most of the time she has required no especial care.

On Thursday night the family retired as usual, the parents having in bed, between them, the youngest child, an infant of some months. Yesterday morning they rose in alarm, for the babe was missing, and accordingly so seemed for the disappearance the insane daughter was also nowhere to be found. The search commenced in a state of fright that may better be imagined than described. Not the slightest recollection possessed the mind of either parent as to how or when the infant could have been taken from where it slept between them.

After the excitement and inquiry had extended to the neighborhood, the insane girl was discovered, sitting concealed in a corn-field a few blocks from home, holding and sleeping infant to her bosom, and watching its slumbers in a most motherly way. She gave no reason for her singular freak, nor did the infant seem the worse for its exposure. The unfortunate girl has since exhibited more violent and demonstrative symptoms of madness. Fortunately, the night was very mild, but it was a remarkable experience for a tender babe—a night in the fields with an insane girl of fifteen.

INTO HIM.—A vaporing Cincinnatian at the Tremont House, expatiating on the "vine clad hills," &c., claimed that the Ohio was "the Rhine of the New World."

"Yes," ejaculated a Dutchman, "*the pork-Rhine.*"

There was a pause, then several exploded, and then the crowd took a last view of the whole subject through the bottoms of glass tumblers, at the expense of the Hogopolis man.

MUST HAVE SEEN CHICAGO.—The author of the following scent-sible and pathetic lines, which we find in one of our Eastern exchanges, must have seen or smelt Chicago:

To who sometimes in your rambles
Through the alleys of the city,
Where the smell of gas escaping,
And the vapor of the air is wet,
And the odors of the gutters,
Are blended in the thick fog,
And the fra rance of the mud holes,
And the lin-lumenoid sogginess,
And the pussy oats departed,
And the sour with stenches human,
All this we have noted daily,
Day by day and still increased,
Call on C. Beasley, Esq.,
City dads, so much respected,
To abate the nuisance?

☞ Range of the Thermometer, for the week, taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 80 West

Press & Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1869.

EUROPEAN MARKET FOR WESTERN BREADSTUFFS.

The farmers of the West were promised a splendid European market for their produce if they would consent to a reduction of the duty on foreign goods to a nominal figure. They consented; broke down their own home market, by shutting up American furnaces, forges and mills; and now let us see what they got by accommodating the South in this business:

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States from Sept. 1st, 1857 to Sept. 1st 1858, and from the last date to Aug. 1, 1859 were as follows:

	Ft nt. barrels.	Wt nst. bushels.	Corn, bushels.
Sept. 1'57 to Sept. 1'58 ...	1,389,354	6,384,077	4,647,495
Sept. 1'58 to Aug 1'59 ...	97,749	490,449	34,810

Here we find that only one-fourteenth as much flour was exported, one fifteenth as much wheat, and one thirteenth as much corn.

Now let us see how many foreign goods were purchased during these two years at the single port of New York:

	1858.	1859.
Im orts for year ending Aug. 31.	$81,208,928	$113,718,910
Exports of specie to Aug 31 ...	19,775,210	45,264,100

Here we see that twice as many goods have been bought, and three times as much gold has been shipped to pay for them as during the previous year. This is a beautiful state of things, truly. The exports of American breadstuffs amount comparatively to nothing; the purchases of foreign goods are doubled in a single year, and specie is leaving our country at the rate of a million dollars per week.

The slave-holders will oppose any revision of the tariff looking to checking the outflow of gold and the inflow of foreign fabrics, because it would have the effect of benefiting Eastern mechanics and Western farmers. Any measure or principle that has a tendency to foster free labor in the free States is resisted by the slave-breeding oligarchy. Their game is to cripple the growth and retard the expansion and prosperity of the free labor States. Drain the North of its gold, bankrupt its manufacturers, starve out its mechanics, and sink the prices of its agricultural products to the lowest possible prices,—such is the policy of the Southern Democracy, and the doughfaces of the North are their willing dupes and allies. How long will the people of the West consent to work on this Southern tread mill?

DODGE OF IOWA.

The Democracy of Iowa did a cruel thing when they forced General Cæsar Augustus Dodge to show himself again as a candidate for their suffrages. In 1855 he was dislodged from the Senate by a clergyman, but his friends will not let him off till he has been soundly beaten by a farmer. What depths of malice may be stored up for him in their depraved hearts, after the present campaign shall have terminated, we cannot conjecture. Perhaps they intend to run him for Judge of Probate against an editor—in which case, he would doubtless come in, Dodge-fashion, second best, unless there should be more than two candidates in the field.

The fact is, Dodge is doing himself injustice. Politics is not his forte. But war is. His name portends confusion, stern alarums and the slaughter of the tented field. His sojourn among the bloody Castilians has invigorated anew his stalwart arm. He sees a fortress in every stump, a prize fight in every encounter with his antagonist, and no end of carnage in the 269 niggers of the commonwealth of Iowa. What wonder that he raves like a bedlamite when he faces the enemy? What wonder that he calls on Samuels,—Samuels, the old campaigner in the African wars, Samuels the defeated—to hasten to his rescue? What wonder that Samuels, smelling the battle from afar, does come to the rescue, "to war against the powers of darkness," as a very late paper from the State of Iowa informs us? Where will the 269 be, ere the ides of October? Vanquished, put to flight, scattered to the four winds of Iowa?

It is always inter sting to observe the baseness to which slavery condemns the breed of doughfaces. The Iowa Democracy are fighting another battle on the issue of excluding some sixty or seventy colored children from the benefit of common school education, while the school fund is a clear donation from the general government, and while the school-house tax is assessed upon their parents equally with the whites. Some two years ago Senators Toombs and Brown, of Georgia and Mississippi, took great pains to amend the school law of the District of Columbia so as to exempt the property of colored citizens from taxation for educational purposes. They contended that the tax and benefit should go together—that the war of the Revolution was fought on that issue—that it would be the height of injustice to compel the colored man to pay for a specific public object without enjoying the privileges common to all. Not so Dodge and Samuels and the Democracy of Iowa. They have no niggers. They only have the privilege of hunting niggers for other people. They are too nice to allow three or four scores of negro children to be educated at the public cost, but not too nice to have their own children educated with negro money. In short they are doughfaces of the nastiest stripe.

DODGING REDEMPTION.

We understand that within the last fortnight a number of the banks of this State have virtually refused to redeem their issues. The course these institutions pursue when bills are presented for redemption, is as follows: The bills are first counted, and in a manner so deliberate as to show that the consumption of the greatest possible amount of time is the leading purpose of the officers of the bank. This accomplished, the work of redemption is commenced in ten and five cent pieces, which are counted in the same slow and deliberate manner in which the bills had been counted. A gentleman who had the curiosity to time the operation, in one instance, ascertained the rate to be about $300 per day. A little over thirty-three days would, therefore, be consumed in the redemption of a package of $10,000. Among the banks pursuing this course, we have heard mentioned, the Merchant's Bank at Carmi, the Bank of Illinois, at New Haven, Gallatin County Bank, the Bank of the Republic, E. I. Trinham & Co's Bank, and the Bank at McLeansboro, Hamilton county, all of which, we believe, are owned in Chicago. We are told that it is a common practice with many of the owners of these institutions to scour the city and country for dimes and half dimes with which to make a show of redemption, while practically blocking the wheels of that interesting process.

We believe there is a case now pending before the Courts of this State, which is intended to test the legality of this mode of defeating a plain requirement of our banking law. We cannot doubt but that the decision will be adverse to the banks. Should it not, the banks of the State will be virtually released from all obligation to redeem their issues. We look however for a different result. We trust the case will be pressed to a decision, and that, should the courts decide against the "dime dodge," all the banks that have resorted to it, and all that contemplate that or some other mode of evading the law—which two classes we presume includes every bank in the State—will be promptly forced into redeeming their issues or into liquidation. If it be possible, we are decidedly in favor of either putting our currency upon a par basis or of driving it out altogether. The interests of everybody but the currency-shavers requires the relinkindi of one or the other of these alternatives.

Bailed Outside.

We learn by a gentleman from the country that several instances of rabid cattle have occurred in the north part of Cook County. One farmer, Dr. Wm. Kenilworth, has shot two oxen and a heifer that showed unmistakable evidences of the disease. At the commencement the cattle were more stupid, then grew uneasy and excited, their eyes grew wildly, frothing at the mouth commenced. No remedy has been attempted and no cause is known. Some quiet fellow, the inferior to one of the cattle mentioned, has said that the disease is the result of the water in the Chicago River, where the cattle drink.

The Alabama Democracy.

The Huntsville (Alabama) *Democrat*, edited by J. W. Clay, brother of United States Senator Clay of that State, thus explicitly states the conditions upon which Alabama will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention:

"No nominee of the Charleston Convention can obtain our support, unless the platform adopted shall substantially recognize the constitutional rights of the South on the slavery question, as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, to wit,—That slavery is recognized in the Constitution, and that it is the duty of every department of the federal government, congressional, judicial and executive, to *guard and protect it*, and unless the antecedents of the nominee are such as to justify the belief that he will be a safe conservator of the rights of the South under the Constitution.

"Guarding and protecting" means the passage of a slave code, plainly enough. This is the doctrine of that party all over the South-Douglas stands about as much chance of getting the Charleston nomination as W. H. Seward does. No Southern State will touch him. No leading Southern Democrat has come out for him; but all the orators and organs denounce him as dangerous and rotten, and his unfriendly Squatter Sovereignty as unconstitutional and diabolical.

It is astonishing how the Chicago *Times* has managed to make a portion of its Illinois readers believe that Douglas has some show for the Charleston nomination. Any one who reads the Southern papers knows that it is perfectly absurd. The South is a unit against him, and the North is not a unit for him. His friends in Pennsylvania have been read out of the Democratic party, and will have a fight to get into Charleston Convention. He is no better off in Indiana, and still worse off in California, where he has no friends at all. New York is first for Dickinson and next for Hunter, and will never quarrel with the South for the sake of Douglas. His only chance is to play the part of Van Buren in 1848—bolt the party nominee and set up for himself.

An Awful Warning.

From a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Claxton, in St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, we begin to understand the excitement created in that city by finding E. T. Sterling on one of the public streets dead. From the testimony he was in a gambling house and very drunk the night before. The impression there is that he was murdered. Dr. Claxton thus speaks of him:

"E. T. Sterling was one of the founders of this Church. He was, pecuniarly, its largest benefactor. He gave not only his money but his time, his thoughts, his watchful care to the well-being. Twelve years ago, under the ministry of the first Rector of St. Paul's, he professed, in Holy Baptism, to be Christ's disciple; and the hope was would deserve to be forever saluted which should charge him with having made that profession in wild hypocricy. When I first knew him, almost seven years ago, I thought I had seldom seen his equal in all that makes the high minded, liberal, Christian gentleman. He was a Warden of this Church; a regular and faithful Teacher in the Sabbath School; an exceedingly punctual attendant on all the services of the Sanctuary. His hand was ever open to the cause of Christ, and to the relief of His poor.

"I found him just what the venerable Bishop of this Diocese, w o had known him for twenty-seven years, described him to be—'a most perfectly confidential and large hearted, energetic man; with a stanch a friend as you have, a man, wrote the Bishop, 'whose mind is 'one of great influence.'"

Yet this man became involved in business, tempted by degrees to drink; was allured to the gambling table, and most probably murdered by gamblers. Is it at all astonishing that Cleveland has become intensely aroused, when a man of this character and standing had been tempted, and is found dead on the street, with no explanation of how he came by his death?

Slave Trade Literature.

A bookseller of Richmond, Va., advertises the following list of Slave Trade documents in the *Enquirer* of that city. The last one in the list, being a *letter* in five volumes octavo, is doubtless the production of Gov. Wise:

Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, 1788. Clarkson on African Slave Trade. Historical Account of Guinea. Falconbridge's Voyage to River Sierra Leone. Thoughts on the Slavery of Negroes. The Case of our Fellow Creatures, the Oppressed Africans. A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies. Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes. Regulations for Settlements of the Gold Coast of Africa. A Particular Examination of Harris's Scriptural Researches on the Slave Trade. An Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa. Thoughts on the African Slave Trade. Effects of Stopping the African Slave Trade and Granting Liberty to the Slaves in the British Colonies. A Reply to the Answers on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves. Objections to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by J. Ramsey. Thoughts on Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species. Rev. J. S. Smith on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species. Scriptural Refutation of the illiteracy of the Slave Trade. Slavery no Oppression. Essay on the Slave Trade. Thoughts on Slavery in the West Indies. Considerations on the Negro Cause. Hints for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. A Letter to Granville Sharp, on the Slave Trade. Observations on the Slave Trade, by a Jamaica Planter. A Proposal for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, &c. Remarks on the Situation of the Negroes in Jamaica. Observations on the Treatment of Negroes in Jamaica. A Letter to Philo-Africanus upon Slavery. Two Letters, by Philo-Africanus upon Slavery. In all 45 in number for sale, with many other rare works, by J. W. Randolph.

The Louisville Courier on the Popularity of Senator Douglas.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The *Courier* is the representative in the State of Kentucky of the Administration. Its senior proprietor is Collector of the Port of Louisville. It is edited with vigor and pluck, and has exercised a marked influence on the Kentucky campaign just closed. In that capacity it has overrun the Douglas faction had at things their own way. They had defeated Linn Boyd's aspirations for the Governorship, and compelled it to adopted a platform to suit their convenience; and they were going along swimmingly, talking about Popular Sovereignty, Cincinnati Platform, John C. Breckinridge as Senator in the first place and President afterward, and Douglas for a big gun to be used in bombarding the moon. The Louisville Courier was not satisfied with this fun. It came out for Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the territories; repudiated with scorn and indignation the Douglas heresy of squatter sovereignty; took the same position on the slavery question as that of Bell, the opposing candidate for Governor; declared twenty times in a day that the politician could not live in Kentucky who was not in favor of the protection of slavery in the territories. The result was the awful astonishing down of the squatter sovereigns. Breckinridge became invisible in the smoke. The Democratic party became in the twinkling of an eye a party of slave property in the territories at all hazards, and abominated squatter sovereignty as abolitionism in disguise. In working this revolutionary change, the *Courier* was the principal performer. Recently the *Courier* has taken to the discussion of the popularity of Senator Douglas. In yesterday's issue it said:

"What are the evidences of the strength of 'Douglas?' He did not get the popular vote of his own State last fall by several thousando. True, he beat Lincoln for the Senate, but this victory was won by carrying certain Legislative districts, where money and intrigue could be used to advantage. Lincoln got a very much larger vote in the State than Douglas did, and therefore, if the Louisville *Democrat* wants an available candidate to carry Illinois, why don't the editor suggest Lincoln? Surely Lincoln will score more for securing Illinois than Douglas, in the late race between them clearly indicates. Lincoln can beat Douglas in Illinois from five to ten thousand votes, and is necessary is the main object, Lincoln is a better man.

"But what other Northern States can Douglas be certainly carry when put up for success? Is there not a Democrat in each one of the Northern States who would come nearer to carrying his own State than Douglas did Illinois? Would not Lane more certainly carry Oregon? Would not Bright come nearer Indiana, and Dickerson New York, and Hales Pennsylvania, and Pierce New Hampshire?"

"And then when we look at the South, what chance has the available Douglas there? Can he carry a single slave State? He embodies lingly say that he cannot. There are politicians in each one of the Southern States who favor Mr Douglas, but the supporters of no one will stand out against him as they did in years past against Van Buren, and as they now would against Seward or Giddings. It is all nonsense to talk of the strength of Douglas in the South. Southerners are men of principle who follow neither wire-workers, nor demagogues, nor time servers, nor professional politicians, nor spoilsmen, nor plunderers. They will not take Douglas under any circumstances in 1860—and never to enable him to reward his noisy adherents all over the land with the spoils of executive patronage."

Mr. Lincoln in Iowa and Missouri.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* of the 19th makes the following announcement:

"Hon Abe Lincoln and the Secretary of State for Illinois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, arrived in our city last night, and are stopping at the Pacific House. The distinguished "Buckeye" has yielded to the earnest importunities of our citizens and will address the people this evening to speak upon the great political issues of the day, at Concert Hall, this evening. The ability of the speaker will most certainly insure him a full house. Go and hear 'old Abe'.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal* a few days later chronicled the arrival of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hatch in that city thus:

"Hon. Abe Lincoln, the great Illinoisian, who run the Little Giant so hard last year, and Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State of Illinois, arrived in our city yesterday from Omaha, on the Campbell, and are stopping at the Planters'. A number of our citizens called upon them, and were much pleased with the great standard bearer of the Republicans of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln called at this office yesterday evening and took a view of the giant proportions of the Young Queen of the West from the observatory. In personal appearance, he looks like any other well-to-do Kentuckian, and is very affable in manners. He and Mr. Hatch leave on the cars this morning for their homes in the Prairie State."

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Mines not Paying—The Miners Returning—Destitution—other Discoveries—War of the Indians and Quartz Mining, Etc.

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, Aug. 16.]

We yesterday received a call from Mr. C. Reding, of Andrew County, who is just from the gold mines. Mr. R. left Denver on the 11th of July, having spent over a month in the various diggings. He is introduced to us as a straight-forward man, and we therefore lay his statements before our readers, that they may be benefited by whatever matter of interest may be found in them.

Mr. Reding says the mines are not paying; that those who are digging, as a rule, are not—to use his own expression—more than making their "grub." The best results that he witnessed were in the Union diggings, where thirty-eight men, in five weeks time, by the aid of machinery, realized $2,965. The Gregory diggings are entirely dry, there not being water enough in that vicinity to run one rocker. He says the proposition, noticed in the papers, to procure from the Kansas Legislature the privilege to drain or turn Cherry Creek, appears very ridiculous to a man who has just witnessed the condition of that stream. Its bed is as dry as the sand-bar opposite our city. He thinks it would be a work of supererogation to dig any ditches or trenches about it for the purpose of turning its waters!

Mr. R. thinks there were not, when he left, more than fifteen thousand persons, all told, men, women, and children, in the whole gold region; and these were leaving at a marvelously rapid rate. On the day he left, it was thought two thousand people passed through Denver City on their return. They are coming by all routes, and will strike the Missouri at all accessible points. Many will pass through St. Joseph within the next few days.

There is much destitution in the mines. Many are begging means upon which to return. There is not a great deal of gold there, even if the amount is aggregated. Our informant thinks one of the gold already received here from the new mines came originally from Mexico.

Discoveries of new diggings are constantly reported, and Mr. R. thinks it not unlikely that better leads than have yet been struck may still be opened.

The Chief of the Arrapahoes tells the whites that on the Southern slope of the Rocky Mountains there are mines of untold wealth. But this region is the country of the Utahs, who are hostile, and will never permit white men to enter or prospect their domain. It is not impossible, nor indeed improbable, that placers of fabulous wealth will yet be opened by the Pike's Peak miners.

Quartz mining in this new region is, of course, in its beginning; but Mr. R. thinks that with capital and proper appliances this character of gold hunting may prove successful. The quartz is there, and of a rich quality, and with the experience of California to profit by, there is little reason to doubt of favorable results in the South Platte mines.

It is to be observed that the reports differ as radically now as they have from the first. It is therefore difficult to estimate even the proximate value or importance of these new mines, or to say whether they will have any permanent consequence whatever, except in so far as they have had a tendency to make known the resources of the West and attract hither thousands who else would have known nothing of the valley of the Missouri.

Troubles in Southern Kansas.

Jayhawkers Arrested—Bogus Party Organized—Great Excitement.

[From the Leavenworth Times, August 12th.]

A report comes to us that trouble has once again broken out in Bourbon county, near Fort Scott. The information was received by the Kansas City *Journal*, are as follows:

"From a gentleman living near Fort Scott, we learn that a couple of Jayhawers of Southern Kansas, were taken in custody twelve miles this side of Fort Scott, on Friday last, by some parties from whom it was alleged they had stolen horses, and that an armed posse, numbering near five hundred, had collected and sworn to rescue the jayhawkers at the peril of their lives."

At the time our informant left all was confusion, and a desperate encounter was anticipated.

We cannot but believe that this report is exaggerated. The Amnesty Bill quieted all difficulties in Southern Kansas, and the disposition of all parties was to live on terms of peace and friendship with one another. We will be believe that any man or set of men would assume the responsibility of ruthlessly breaking that "reign of order" under which Southern Kansas has prospered so greatly. That there has been some trouble, is evident, but we renew our hope that it may have been of slight importance.

Prof. Wise's Balloon Ascension.

[From the Lafayette Journal, 16th.]

The air ship was fully inflated, and all the arrangements for the voyage being perfected at the appointed time, and precisely at the hour designated Prof. W. set sail. A large crowd had been attracted to the lot near the gas works, where the ascension was made, and they greeted the departure of the veteran aronaut with loud and long continued cheers. The balloon rose very gracefully in nearly a perpendicular direction, bearing slightly to the south until an altitude of probably a mile and a quarter was reached, when it began to drift to the southeast, and apparently reached a great height; but it remained visible for only two hours, when it finally disappeared in the dim distance. The Professor took with him about three hundred pounds of ballast, and was prepared for a long voyage. He remarked, just before starting, that he would be satisfied with a trip of less than a thousand miles in length. He has promised to telegraph us as soon as he hears from the balloon.

LATER.—We received a note from J. B. Hooper, dated at Corwin, at 4 P. M. yesterday, stating that the balloon was in sight at that place, about the size of a "dollar watch," and moving fast, in a southwesterly direction.

STILL LATER!—A gentleman who left "High Gap," on the Wea, at 7 P. M. yesterday, informs us that he saw the balloon in a southerly direction from that place, apparently three or four miles high. It s emed suddenly to get into a strong cturrent and moved off in that direction at a very rapid rate.

LATEST!—PROBABLE LANDING OF PROF. WISE NEAR CRAWFORDSVILLE!—Conductor Blunk, of the N. A. & S. R. R., who arrived here at 9:40 last evening, informs us that he saw the balloon near the road, about two miles below Crawfordsville, at half pa t 6 o'clock, very near the same time the Professor was evidently seeking a place to land. As he did not again see it, he presumes a landing was effected.

THE VERY LATEST!—LANDED!—We are in receipt of a dispatch from Crawfordsville stating that Prof. Wise landed two and a half miles below that place at 6:30 P. M.

As the publisher's eyes said when her cow kicked over the milk pail, "comment is unnecessary."

Elevator Destroyed by Fire—Great Destruction of Property.

At about a quarter past three o'clock this morning, the Ontario Elevator, owned by F. T. Carrington, Esq., was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded, but the flames which were first discovered in the cupola, quickly spread over the whole building, before the fire department had time to turn out. It was a large building, having a capacity of over 300,000 bushels,—made of wood, and consequently very inflamable. The Canadian steamer Mary was lying beside the building, and as soon as the fire broke out was cut loose, but unfortunately drifted ashore on the pier, and was so far burned that it will be beyond the reach of the tugs. She was burned to the water's edge, and not insured. Loss estimated at $17,000.

The whole Fire Department turned out, including No. 5, and all worked bravely and with a will. The flames were scorching at a distance and injured shipping lying in the vicinity, and which, had it not been for the engines, would have been entirely consumed. All it was, the pitch from the caulking fried out, and the tarred rigging yielded.

The building contained 125,000 bushels of wheat, and 5,000 bushels of corn, which now lay smouldering in the ruins. A portion of this will be saved in a damaged condition. Loss at $120,000. The amount of insurance we are unable to learn.

Vigilance Committee in Louisiana.

For some weeks past reports have reached us, says the Louisiana Bulletin, of an excitement in some of the southern parishes of the State, the formation of vigilance committees, &c. In the parishes of Vermillion and St. Martin, the difficulties have culminated, and the Governor has issued a proclamation ordering the vigilance committees to disband and yield obedience to the laws. A. Olver, Esq., District Attorney, has issued an address to the people of the two parishes, calling upon them to rally to the support of the laws, reminding them of their duties as good citizens, and of the dangers of the usurpation of authority by a single individual or a body of citizens, which alone belongs to the regularly constituted officers of the law. From the address of Mr. Olver, we infer that this popular movement in Vermillion and St. Martins has the countenance of many respectable citizens. He says he regrets their mistep, but feels called upon to condemn their acts. He requests them to pay respect to the laws of their country, and not set an example of the lawlessness which they condemn. Later, we notice that the result of the formation of a vigilance committee at Napoleon Ark.

A Mystery of the Past.

An immense catacomb can be seen at Rothwell, in the interior of England, near the direct route from Liverpool to London. It is an immense vault built of masonry, under a church, which dates back apparently for its first erection to about the year 1100, and contains the skeletons of 30,000 men, probably warriors of great size, piled up in regular order so that skulls and large bones only appear on the outside of the piles. The skulls show marks of spear and hatchet, but no gunshot wounds, and their owners probably fell in mortal conflict anterior to the invention of gunpowder. The vault was discovered by accident 150 years ago, and has no connection with the church as far as known; in fact the mystery is that there is no historical evidence nor traditionary legend which throws the least light upon the obscurity of its erection. No anatomist, historian, ethnologist, antiquarian, nor savan of any stripe has been able to decide the people even, to whom these bones once belonged. Were they native Saxons or Romans, Danes, Normans, or what? Nobody has more than guessed. A plausible theory is that they belonged to Danish invaders, slain by the Saxons about the year 1000; still this is but a probability.

The Milwaukee *News* closes up the Booth case in the following affecting strain:—

"If the angels wept when the dead was done, they smiled when Ryan was delivering the closing argument on that eleven day trial."

PERSONAL.

A Dr. Ellis was arrested in New York on Friday for counterfeiting. Another Dr. Ellis was whipped by the Regulators in Green County, in Indiana, a few weeks ago for the same offence. Another Dr. Ellis, the Democratic Treasurer of a township in Miami County, ran away lately with $600 of the township funds.

—The New York *Tribune* says that a dinner was given to Mrs. Stowe, previous to her departure for Europe, at the Revere House, Boston, by the Atlantic Club, we believe. She accepted the invitation on condition that wine should be prohibited. Prof. Stowe, Miss P——, and Mr. J. G. Whittier were also of the party. The table was innocent of wine, until the invited guests had departed.

—Mr. Morris of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who is in Paris, thus chronicles a visit to Lamartine: "I last evening passed an hour with Lamartine at his private residence. He was surrounded by some of the most brilliant intellectual men of France and moved among them like a presiding spirit. He is tall, majestic, and eminently graceful, and he reminded me much of the lamented Clay. Nothing could be more captivating than his generous courtesy. The fact that I and my friends were Americans seemed to touch one of the tenderest cords in his noble heart, and he paid us every possible attention. So also his accomplished lady.

—The Pope has been witty about his honorary Presidency, and has declared that it "puts him, like the ball at the top of St. Peter's dome, out of reach of the earth, and lost in the clouds."

—The Bishop of Troyes commenced a recent circular to his clergy thus:—"God has written a magnificent page of history, *with the assistance of France.*"

AN EDITOR SHOT BY A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We learn by a private letter from Canton that, on Wednesday last, Hon. Franklin Smith, the independent Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, shot Owen Van Vacter, Esq., editor of the *Commonwealth*, on the streets of that town. A controversy arose between them about an article in the last number of the *Commonwealth*, relative to the discussion between Smith and Singleton, at Raymond, on the 1st inst. The wound of Mr. Van Vacter is severe, though not necessarily fatal. —*Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig*, 12th.

POLITICAL.

CLOSE WORK.—One Opposition candidate for Congress is elected in Tennessee by twenty-six; another by eight; and another by fifty. A Democrat is elected in Kentucky by sixty-seven.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Democracy of Nashville, (Tenn.) had made extensive arrangements to celebrate the *defeat* of Hon. Emerson Etheridge. Nothing prevented a first rate jubilee but Mr. E's *election!*

—Of Wise and Douglas the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

"Gov. Wise is not far out of the way, when he assumes that Virginia will be a unit for Douglas, and will therefore assert a most powerful, if not controlling influence over the Southern delegates. The Virginia delegation will hold together upon the original of a platform first, and then of the man to put upon it. They may so shape the platform as to exclude Douglas, and that is what Gov. Wise anticipates and desires. As to the rest, the Governor intends to take his chances, with one very striking advantage over the New York Douglas managers, to wit: that the nominee for whom the Virginia delegation may vote will receive the electoral vote of Virginia; while the nominee of the Convention whoever he may be cannot get the vote of R-publican New York."

Both New York and Pennsylvania will probably elect their delegations to the Charleston Democratic Convention by State Conventions, thus securing unity in their opinion and action at the expense of real Democracy or a true representation of the feelings of the party in the two States. Both delegations will thus be made unanimous against Douglas. The New York Softs will gather in the Hards by agreeing to go for their leader, Daniel S. Dickinson, for President, but after voting for him a while will probably sell out to Hunter or some other Southern candidate for the nomination of their pet and leader, Horatio Seymour, for Vice-President.

—The Portland *Oregonian*, in announcing the election of Mr. Logan, a Republican, to Congress, attributes the result mainly to the long misrule, tyranny and cupidity of Joe Lane, who, in disgust at Buchanan's patronage while Oregon was a territory, had raised up "leaders and subalterns" of whom the people were tired.—Mr. Logan was a popular man, and the Republicans of the new State "worked with a will."

—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, emboldened by Gov. Wise's *fun pawz*, openly denounces Mayor Wood and his friends, as "confidence" and "penitentiary" politicians. A portion of the Democracy of that city are ingeniously invited to witness the dying agonies of the condemned wretches, in a few more days of horrible anticipation will doubtless end his torments in this life. The eager crowd of expectants must wail. —*Stats Zeitung*.

A Claimant for the Throne of Sweden.

Among the dispossessed crowned heads who solicit reinstatement at the hands of foreign powers, a new claimant has started his grievances in the person of Gustavus Vasa, now in Vienna, who, on the death of King Oscar Bernadotte), claims to ascend the Swedish throne of his ancestors. He has notified his claim to the Courts of Berlin, Stockholm, London and Copenhagen. From the King of Denmark he's not likely to obtain recognition, inasmuch as the last news from Stockholm states the sudden arrival of his Danish Majesty on board his yacht Falk, on a visit to the new sovereign, Charles XV.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *News* says, the Count de Reviera, who, like certain insects, has lain dormant for an indefinite period, is out again in full bloom. His aspirations for the rich southern heiress in Mobile having been thwarted, his highness has "gone and turned" publican. At his mansion in Houston street, they say, one can procure the best of confitionerie, in all their varieties! I have never had occasion to patronize the guest Count, but I have no doubt, from his enlarged experience as a connoisseur, that he has some *bleu fi* of the *modus operandi* of "keeping a hotel."

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad is completed to Attumwa, the county seat of Wassello County, Iowa.

The Wreck Chart.

[From the London Times.]

We have before us a singular map, the Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1858. It is to be found in a return to Parliament, carefully prepared by the Board of Trade. The chart is of the same appearance as an ordinary map of these islands, except that the whole line of coast from the Orkneys to the Land's End, is dotted with a series of black marks; each mark indicates either a shipwreck or some casualty to a vessel nearly approaching that disaster. A most melancholy effect has this chart when this key to its object is given. The whole coast, particularly the approaches to our great commercial cities, bristles with the dottings which indicate clearly the site where some noble ship has gone to destruction with her human freight, the tidings of which have alas, too frequently brought woe to many a home and counting house. All round our coast, with the aid of this valuable map, we can trace clearly the frightful work of destruction during the past year.

The total number of British merchant ships, including steame s, is supposed to be 27,007, giving a tonnage of 4,558,730. These ships are handled probably by no less than 200,000 men and boys. The nature of the disasters to British and foreign ships is thus epitomized:

In 1858, the number of vessels wrecked on the coast of the United Kingdom was 1,170; of these 354 were total wrecks, 50 sank by collision, making the number totally lost, 404. Vessels stranded and damaged so as to require to discharge cargo, 516, by collision, 241; total, 766—making the whole number of wrecks 1,170. By these disasters the lives of 1,305 persons were imperilled, of which number 340 persons or 18 were actually lost. This is the dark side of the doleful map. It has, however, a brighter one, out of which we find that by the life-boats of the National Life Boat Institution, those of local bodies, various other craft, and rocket apparatus, 1,555 of our fellow-creatures were during the past year rescued from a watery grave. The red dottings on this unique chart are cheering marks, as indicative of the places where lifeboats and life preserving apparatus are to be found in the hour of distress. The latter are under the control of the Board of Trade, and as the firing of the apparatus requires some knowledge of gunnery, they are principally in the charge of the Coast Guard. It is very gratifying to find that life-boats on dangerous points of the coasts have of late years greatly increased in number and efficiency under the management of the National Life Boat Institution, whose energies in this good work are untiring. It has now eighty-two life boat establishments under its management.

Home she Spiritualist.

Herr Mundt, a recent German writer, thus sketches our old friend Hume, or as he now calls himself Heme, the Spiritualist:

"Mr. Home is still a tolerably young man with an interesting countenance, and he would produce a very pleasant and trustful impression did not his sickly and cataleptic nature rather dismally overshadow the background of his personality. He came, some years ago, from New York to Paris, to devote himself to the study of medicine; but a peculiar mystical organization, which soon began to overmaster him, prevented him from following out any connected and practical occupation. The Polish Count Branowski was struck by the hand, and he lived with this nobleman in intimate relations, which reposed on a belief in spirits. He resided with the count, and enjoyed perfect independence. Home continued this connexion for a considerable time, even after the Princess Mathilde had begun to distinguish him by her patronage; and under auspices he was allowed to enter the most confidential circles of the Napoleonic court.

One of his mysterious influences consisted in this, that if surrounded by a circle of ladies, he could 'as if by an invisible spirit-hand,' gradually expand their dresses until they seemed blown out like balloons! Nothing but Mr. Home had something to do with the fashion of crinoline! An old lady was so impressed by this achievement that she left Mr. Home 6,000 francs a year; of course she was an English woman. It was not on everybody, however, that he could produce his effects, and the Emperor Napoleon III. proved, according to his own avowal, a very intractable person for a long time. But recently, when his own inward nature seemed more than usually overshadowed, itself into mystical seclusion, his majesty began to feel a special affection for Home. Thus, he was once very angry when a personage of the court compared Mr. Home to Robert Houdin, the conjuror of the Boulevards, and said; "I desire that in my presence a man like you shall never be spoken of with anything but respect."

Individual spirits, indeed were not summoned by Mr. Home, but he often exhibited sudden operations of the spirits in the midst of a surrounding company, which produced the greatest astonishment. He frequently made spirit-writings appear on the walls, and they certainly very wonderful things, but sinned by the incorrectness of their French orthography, which naturally must have considerably destroyed the illusion for Parisian ladies and gentlemen. Most wonderful were the effects that Home produced on luminous bodies. A hand was stretched out in space, everything about him began to dance; the objects in the *salon* moved as if in a magically excited dance; the boquets left their vases, and moved from hand to another round the company to a slute him, or affix themselves to his breast."

Something New—The Myria-type.

We find the following description of a new invention in the London (England) *Morning Star*:

The invention of the Myria-type of M. Comberlaen has been submitted to the government and accepted for inspection. The marvelous invention being destined to operate an immense saving of time and economy. The Myria-type is worth description. Hitherto the characters used in printing have been composed of a mixture of lead and antimony. These characters, by reason of their extreme softness, wear out quickly, and are, besides, very expensive. They are moulded one by one. The best workmen can scarcely produce five thousand of them a day in the rough. They have afterwards to be finished up, and pass through several hands' the Comberlaen machine is ingeniously united machine, produces ten thousand of these characters at a stroke. Each letter is then separated by a mechanical saw which divides them with a mathematical regularity and precision. The consequence of this invention will be increased production, expeditude and regularity hitherto unattainable; the use of harder metal, which will avoid the frequent renewal of printers' materials; reduction (by one-half) of the outlay; and at length the one great object—an increase in printing, and an enormous diminution in the price of books! Look now through the vista of approaching years, and behold the glorious result! M. Combarieu announces his intention of producing characters on steel, the durability of which will be beyond calculation.

New Religious Society, at Bloomington.

A new society was organized at Phoenix Hall on Monday night last, and called the "Free Congregational Society of Bloomington," and the basis of organization adopted by the proposition to enter into such relations with Spain, in reference to Cuba, as may be satisfactory to our approval. It would undoubtedly be productive of great benefits to the country at large, and especially to this section of the country which is linked as it were to Cuba by the Mississippi river.

The United States export meats and bread stuffs, and import coffee, sugar, molasses, and cigars, in large quantities. The latter class of commodities are produced in great abundance in Cuba while the former class, indispensable in every latitude, are foreign to its soil and climate. They are, therefore, best supported by the inhabitants of that island, and for reasons too obvious to mention, they can be furnished by the United States cheaper than by any other country. Therefore, any law or treaty which would enable the people of the continent and island to barter their respective productions, would undoubtedly confer mutual blessings. Unfortunately the import duties which Spain levies in Cuba, amount to a virtual extension of the flour and meats of the United States from the island. The Spanish tariff is formed so as to give the exports of the mother country a monopoly in the colonial market. In like manner the exports from Cuba to foreign countries are subject to a heavy tax before they are shipped. This tax consists chiefly of a duty. The citizen of the United States pays an export and import duty, contributing to the support of two governments, on the sugar he consumes. He first pays a heavy tribute to Spain, and next to the United States Government.

It is necessary to dwell on the great advantages which would result to the people of Cuba and the United States, from the abolition of the duties and custom levies on the productions of the other, especially as they are already and forcibly presented by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. The annual saving on specie to this country would not be less than $50,000,000. Benefits of greater magnitude would accrue to the people of Cuba; for the abundance and cheapness of the necessaries of life, exceed in value any purely commercial or monetory ameliorations. A reciprocity treaty which would depart as little as possible from the present system of trade, would, therefore, be one of the most precious boons which enlightened statesmanship could confer. The impulse which it would give to the commerce of St. Louis, must be conjectured when it is understood that our exports to the island would probably exceed thirty millions of dollars. We take it for granted that, under a fair tariff the balance of trade against us, would be slight, if indeed it would not incline in our favor. The greater portion of this sum would find its way to the pockets of Western farmers, through the medium of Western merchants. As a measure of commercial policy, the arguments in its favor are unanswerable.

We shall take an early opportunity of glancing at the other phases which it presents, especially in comparison with the scheme of annexation. In the meantime we recommend our readers to ponder on the facts and inferences embodied in the article copied from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

"Submarine Navigation."

To the Editors of the N. Y. Herald:

New York, Aug. 18, 1859.

Lodner D. Phillips, now of Chicago, Illinois, has been for a number of years experimenting on a submarine boat, and has at one time made a ship of five or six hours' duration under water from Michigan City, Indiana. He has also a submarine armor which he can put on in his boat, and get out and walk about the bottom of the sea or lake, with a pressure of five hundred feet of water over him; can manage a saw, auger, lantern, hook and lasten chains, and return into his boat after being entirely detached from it; and he can supply ten men with air in his boat five hundred feet under water for one hour. He has been able to decide the people even, to whom these bones once belonged. Were they native Saxons or Romans, Danes, Normans, or what? Nobody has more than guessed. A plausible the

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The Institution is situated in one of the pleasant villages on Lake Michigan, 35 miles north of Chicago. It has lately been greatly refitted for the season of 1859. The building is large and commodious, and possibility supplied with springs of fine soft water. Every attention will be given to the comfort of patients. For further particulars, circulars, address

R. T. ORTON, Proprietor.

Kenosha, Wis., May 23, 1859. 1y25-d365-3m

WELCH'S EASTERN

Carriage Repository, 38 and 40 Franklin street, (formerly Lake street,) between Randolph and Lake, Chicago, Ill. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages of all styles. Carriages stored, or sold on commission. my26-1y-3707

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Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—16 Contiguous Lots —65x128 feet each—having four Dwellings, situated two blocks from the Court House, in the beautiful village of Kankakee, Ill., combining MANY and RARE advantages for pleasure and profit.

The beautiful Arcadia Stream runs through the grounds, furnishing water power for Artificial Fountains to each lot, and so irrigates the vacant lots, that enormous quantities of fruits and vegetables are now raised. More than 100 fruit and ornamental trees, and over 500 bearing grape vines, &c.

The proprietor will call upon and explain the premises for days daily, to such as address him at HOMESTEAD, Box 1183, Chicago Post Office. A long credit given if wanted. mh7-3d369-1m

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—

Parties desiring a neat residence on the North side can hear of a great bargain at our office. The house is a cottage, constructed with all kinds of shrubbery and shade trees, and situated only a short distance from the river. Lot is a corner, having a frontage of 40 feet, and a depth of 130 to alley. This property is offered at a decided bargain.

ap12 all1 in. S. E. KEEPORT & CO., 62 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & CO., 46 Lasalle street.

No. 102—50 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, running through to Price Place, between Dearborn and Halsted streets. $2,300, on time.

No. 103—50 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $2,300, cash.

150 ft. on Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $6,000. $1,000 cash, balance on time.

No. 113—Five Houses and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.

No. 108—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, with old Rio Grande street, on long time.

No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $3,500 cash, or $4,000 on time.

No. 104—400 acres fine farming land about four miles northwest of Rose Island. $20 per acre, on time.

No. 112—80 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from Chicago. Good improvements. $350 per acre. Canal time.

REES, DENMAN & CO., 46 Lasalle st.

jy24

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, or will rent on time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable locations in this city.

FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part cash, and remainder to suit purchaser. These stores are situated in the centre of the best business block in the city, AND WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.

HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 50x170 feet. Price $7,500, half cash, balance in one year.

IMPROVED FARM of 80 acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,

je15-3m-4569 corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—

50x100 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,150—$1,850 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

42x170 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,500.

60x200 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000. $1,000 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

H. W. THOMAS & CO.,

No. 7 Methodist Church Block,

je15-3m-4365 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,

WOODLANDS.

For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of ELISHA BAILEY, situated on Cottage Grove and Douglas avenue, four miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner, with Hot and Cold Conservatories, Graperies, Graperies, Orchards, Lawns, Gardens, Grounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A large House, Gothic style with Octal Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 3 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 91 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 187. Jel-3m-3469

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The lots belonging to KNOX UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale, present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within six hours ride of the City of Chicago.

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians are unsurpassed for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shore or the Western prairies.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected at the Lake, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M. A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.

In addition to the regular through trains for accommodation train taking passengers on commutation tickets at half the regular fare, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording business men an opportunity to spend the day in the city and be with their families at night.

A good hotel has been opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold at reasonable prices, and on usual terms.

The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lots belonging to the University and Academy, and proposes to sell a few more lots to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and occupation.

For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 28 Washington street, or address him through the Post Office at Chicago, Ill.

PETER PAGE, Agent.

my4 6m

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 . . South Water Street . . 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au4-ly

LA PERLE and RUBIS

CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the United States and Canada for the sale of the

Champagne Wines

Of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:

LA PERLE and RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to surpass favorably, not only Wine in the American market.

The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is natural to the Wine. This Wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and high standing of the well known house of JA. QUES GOERG & CO., and their determination to furnish WINES which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these Wines.

CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,

19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

The above Wines can always be had at our Store.

J. E. S. FULLER & Co.'s,

27 South Water street.

WHISKIES.—

500 barrels SMITH'S OHIO.	
100 " FABIAN'S MAYFLOWER,	
100 " IMPERIAL.	
100 " IMITATION RYE and BOURBON,	
20 " MONONGAHELA,	

For Sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

PURE SPIRITS.—

20 BARRELS, VERY SUPERIOR,

For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

au11 197 South Water-st.

PURE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

A good assortment of the above, which we guarantee unadulterated. CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

au11 197 South Water-st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have removed our stock of Goods to the

NEW STORE,

129.....South Water Street.....129

(One Block East of our Old Stand.)

WM. LITTLE & CO.

au3

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,

mh15-3y-d371 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency

Office for Female Help.

No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above long time where she will continue to supply the trade with Female Help for every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 5996. ap14-1y-c601

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.

Brass Founders & Steam Fitters,

MANUFACTORY 118 & 118 FRANKLIN ST.

Sales Room 104 Lake-st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Refrigerators, Artesian well Pipe, Smoke Pipe, Steam Whistles, Bells and Bell Work, Chimney Tubing, and all kinds of Plumbers' Materials. Plain and Jacketed Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Grocery Canisters, Toilet Sets. A large assortment of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

[d21-c695-1y]

FRESCO PAINTING.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

No. 101 Washington St., Chicago,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their style of Frescoing and Decorating Private Residences, Churches, Halls, &c.; also, to the House Painting, Graining, &c., of all of which they do in a first-class manner.

Country orders for Frescoing, &c., will meet with prompt attention, and the character of our work can be seen in some of the best houses in this city.

☞ Post Office Box 1173. 6f

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Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the neat MANNER and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS,	LETTER HEADS,	BILL HEADS,
RECEIPTS,	POSTERS,	PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,	CIRCULARS,	BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,	LABELS,	TICKETS,

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent to any where by express.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

A Sabbatarian View.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The conception of a Deity is natural. This conception involves the obligation of worship; worship being proper, reason suggests that a time for its exercise is also proper. Therefore a Sabbath is the dictate of reason and an article of natural theology. As a result of this natural law, it has come to pass that all nations and tribes, so far as they recognize a Deity, have a Sabbath, that is, a special time for religious worship. The discovery of a tribe so small, so isolated and imbruted that no trace of a Divine recognition can be found among them, makes nothing against the proposition with which we have set out. The recognition is sufficiently universal to show that it is a part of our nature. The same part, however, or law of your nature which suspends business and celebrates the birth day of Washington, celebrates the Sabbath; and when you make war upon this institution, you do make war upon human nature in one of its holiest instincts and sublimest aspirations.

Whatever bears upon man's relation to his Maker, no matter of what dispensation it may form a part, applies, of course, to all men without distinction or exception. The Sabbath forms a part of the Jewish dispensation, what then? All which is proper to a man is found in that dispensation as well as all which is proper to a Jew. Long centuries before a Jewish dispensation had been dreamed of among men, ere yet the first notes of Creation's song had died away, "God blessed the Seventh day"—not as the seventh, but as the Sabbath day—the day of rest, "and sanctified it"—made it a day of holy rest, a day of rest in Him—the only stopping place, the only atmosphere and region of real for rational creatures. The Divine Being would have rested to all eternity in his own infinite repose without announcing the fact, unless he had intended an instructive example. It is impossible to suppose that He should have separated, distinguished and sanctified the day of his own rest, unless he had intended His rational creatures to mark the distinction and follow the example. But subsequent Divine Legislating places this point beyond reasonable controversy. God selected the Israelites as his chosen missionaries to mankind; He made them the conservator and trustee of his "oracles" till a final and universal dispensation should come in. He gave them laws of three kinds: judicial, ceremonial and moral. The moral law consisted of ten commandments, which were written on two tables of stone, to mark their perpetuity and distinguish them from the moral precepts. The first four of these ten commandments set forth man's duty to God; the last six, man's duty to man. The last of the first four is the Sabbath law, which has its place centrally in the moral code, as if the key-stone, cement and strength of it. No exception is taken to the moral and therefore universal obligation of the other nine precepts or articles; the whole ten are written in immediate and unbroken succession, and in terse and comprehensive terms. They are separated in the sacred narrative from all that follow, as may be seen by consulting t e 20th chapter of Exodus, and more conclusively from Deuteronomy, the 13th, where it is written: "He declared unto you his covenant, even ten commandments, and He wrote them upon two tables of stone." And more convincingly and irresistibly still, from Deuteronomy 5th, 22d, where immediately after the recital of the decalogue it is added: "These words the Lord spake unto all your assembly in the Mount, out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a great voice; and he added no more. And he wrote them in two tables of stone and delivered them unto me."

The Jewish Sabbath had associated with it and as a part of itself, the most intimate acts of worship and the most solemn services of the sanctuary. To drag the Sabbath law out of its connection, and assign it a different character from that which belongs to the category in which it is placed, is one of the most defiant and insolent assaults upon the established rules of interpretation which the annals of controversy furnish.

To sanctify a thing which is not a moral subject, and from its nature cannot be, signifies to set it apart for holy uses. There is nothing holy in idleness; sleep is idle, death is idle; idleness is a vegetation; holiness is an entity. To keep a day holy to the Lord is to keep it not wholly idle but wholly active; in that kind of placid activity which may be enjoyed in intercourse with Heaven.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Two words are noticeable in this sentence. It is the *Sabbath* day and not the seventh day which is to be kept holy. *Remember* is not the language of original appointment, it is the language employed to awaken attention to something already known. Idleness is the Sabbath of a brute. Dissipation is the Sabbath of a disordered and perverted intelligent being. Recreation is the Sabbath of a man; but it must be the recreation of the man proper, of all the springs and out-goings of his moral and spiritual life, and this can only be obtained by an approach to the fountain of life by worship. To keep a day to the memory of Washington without thinking of Washington, of his patriotic services and sufferings of his courage, of his devotedness, of his integrity! To keep a day in memory of the Declaration of American Independence without thinking of American Independence, without any homage to the persistent bravery of the men who achieved, without any patriotic resolve to maintain and defend the heritage they bequeathed, without any prospective glance into the glorious future which awaits the country if the people cherish the virtue of its founders! It is absurd. To keep a day holy to the Lord by simple idleness, by merely that *vis inertia* which is a quality of mind as well as of matter. To keep a day holy to the Lord without any exercise of heart and soul and understanding towards him! It is absurd. It is beneath argument.

To the writer the reflection is full of interest, that in a Sabbath School situated in an Irish bog he was taught the truth on this subject—a truth on which the sneers of the profane and the learned or unlearned malice of the Infidel fall equally harmless—a truth from which no Christian community can recede without a criminal concession to the spirit of infidelity. It is this, "The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the private and public exercise of God's worship, except so much of it as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy."

Christianity establishes the Sabbath law. "Do we then make void the law?" says an Apostle, "God forbid, we establish the law," the moral law. The Founder of Christianity proclaimed, "The Sabbath was made for man." There could not be a more explicit recognition of the Sabbath. There could not be a more caustic rebuke to the self-righteous Pharisee and the spiritually val-glorious Jew who imagined that the Sabbath and all other spiritual forms were and were to be their exclusive privilege forever. There could not be a more pointed and severe censure of the painted Christian who, to release himself from the obligations of the Sabbath, calls it a Jewish ordinance. The fact is, God was not talking not for the Jews only, not for Jews and Christians only, but for universal man. Therefore, first, from this ground; the Sabbath law is natural, for nothing was made for man except what was in his original constitution, nothing was made for man which his nature does not demand and require. And second, there is a universal obligation on man to honor and preserve the Sabbath, unless it can be said that a favor may be conferred and no obligation imposed. Every one of the exemptions from the letter of the Sabbath Law which Christ claimed in his defence against the charge of Sabbath profanation fall under the head of works of necessity and mercy, and would be claimed and accorded by the most rigid New England Puritan, or Old England or Scotch Calvinist. This head of exemptions also covers a weak objection put forth on the other side of this question—that God works continually. Admitted, but he works necessarily and mercifully; that is for necessary and merciful purposes. Besides, a proper law for the infinite and perfect Creator might be an improper law for the weak and imperfect creature. Man has duties, God has none.

Christ explained the Sabbath law, he did not explain it away. He expounded the rationality, the philosophy, the spirit of it, and so established and strengthened it in the minds of men. What would be thought of a man who should state the bounds and limits of a certain premises, and then deny the existence of the premises? Christ defined the Sabbath law and so recognized and acknowledged its existence and obligation.

Whether this law may be made the subject of civil enactment to the extent contemplated in the Chicago "movement" will be discussed in another article.

An Anti-Sabbatarian Blast—The Clergy Overhauled.

Editors Press and Tribune:

What has become of that mass meeting that was to be got up under the auspices of the clergy, for Tuesday, Aug. 9th? Where is the fire that was then to be kindled for the extinguishing of heretics, infidels and horse railroads? Have the clergy recovered their right? Have they been convinced that their lives of Sunday are erroneous, and that whatever arguments may be brought to bear on their side of the abstract question, not one of them has the slightest appropriateness to the particular question of running the cars on Sunday? There is a good deal to be said against it. There is another side to the question, which if clearly exhibited, would deserve serious attention. But the able men who do not agree with the Anti-Sabbatarians, and who could present the other side of the argument, have kept out of the discussion. The miserable twaddle that a few well meaning, but ignorant persons have presented, hardly dribbled out from time to time, and dignified with the name of argument, is unworthy of notice. One long article made, to be sure, a learned parade of quotations, but was indeed by unaccountably omitting that could be called argument. If it is very easy to shout "infidel," and "blasphemer" when something is said that displeases these gentlemen, but it all proves nothing. It is simply an expression of opinion, and a very narrow-minded opinion at that. To talk about "issues of sovereignty between 'We and God'" may sound to an illiterate fellow who is trying to obtain license by establishing a system of passive obedience to a priestly code, like "giant theology," but to most men it is mere stuff. It is a compliment of the highest sort to be called an infidel. All brave, original, thinking men, who have headed religious reforms have at first met with precisely this cowardly denunciation. Beecher has said in one of his lectures that "every revolutionist or reformer should propose to the inhabitants of a worm-eaten stump, bored through and infested by parasites, to cut it down, they would vote to a dog, 'no you don't do it; this is an old and venerable institution, fixed in the most sacred affections of the dear people; to destroy it would be anything but wise to cut the gnarled roots away to the helve, and the dust flies, and the bark drops off, displaying the unsightly rottenness, and the labyrinth of crooked holes, the bugs all about, 'infidel, disorganizer, monster,' but the dear people look on the scene with perfect equanimity. The bugs take on them vociferously to dissuade from this fatal lethargy, and arrest this blasphemous desecration, and are dreadfully shocked that nobody but themselves cares to oppose the demolition of their dear old worm-eaten hollow dead stumps. There is a class of men, who are apparently of considerable importance in the community, and whose position depends entirely on the maintenance of all those superstitions, and ceremonial observances, which have, at all times, been a source of profit to the priest craft. These men are coddled and petted by old women of both sexes, and their words are taken for law by the ignorant, the credulous and the timid. They view themselves as conservative element. They afford no encouragement or example to a living christian piety, to a manly or womanly life, to a progressive development of our best humanity, but are continually dinning in our ears the monstrous proposition that we are utterly vile and corrupt, advertising their peculiar specific for bringing us into a state of purity and perfection. From this class the great curse of our land never originates, never emanates. In this element, lest the *Church*, forsooth, should be distracted by a *political issue*—and the most fearful of all evils, "the sum of all villainies" passes unrebuked, nay, was supported by these cowardly pretenders, until they found that their interest lay the other way; while for fasts, and Sabbaths, and all the pious forms and means whereby their power could be increased and their sway rendered indispensable to the yokefastened, they were the loudest bells and loudmouthed advocates. A good instance of this class is found in the American Tract Society, who refuse to denounce the sin of slavery which we all know to be the engendering crime, a loathsome life, a prolific source to our country of political, social and moral debauchery, for fear that some of the members would be offended, and would not allow the circulation of the Tracts of the Society; and then these guardians of the public morals would not be able to bear their immaculate testimony to the sins of Sabbath breaking and profanity. "Which it's dreadful, Mrs. Harris; now ain't it?"

Happily for Chicago and for the Northwest generally, this class of men is smaller among us than anywhere else. The very reception that this country has given to the Sabbath law approves that the time was, and now is, in some parts of the country, when such a movement, inaugurated by our clergymen, would have been followed by ten brethren for one of their professions, and by the people for fear of the clergy, with hardly a remonstrance. The cry of "infidel," "blasphemer," "Sabbath breaker" would have been heard in every direction, and the whole movement, without even a pretence of looking into its merits. But now this absurd measure receives but a few contemptuous sneers from nearly all the clergy and with but lukewarm support from the people at large. In this western country we catch some inspiration from the broad prairies that stretch out to the horizon on every side of us, and we take large and unfestersable views of men and things. Measures are judged more by what they are than by what they pretend to be, or by the man who proposes them. The German element, which is so large in Chicago, has emancipated our old-fashioned dislike to the moral and therefore universal obligation of the other nine precepts or articles; the whole ten are written in immediate and unbroken succession, and in terse and comprehensive terms. They are separated in the sacred narrative from all that follow, as may be seen by consulting t e 20th chapter of Exodus, and more conclusively from Deuteronomy, the 13th, where it is written: "He declared unto you his covenant, even ten commandments, and He wrote them upon two tables of stone." And more convincingly and irresistibly still, from Deuteronomy 5th, 22d, where immediately after the recital of the decalogue it is added: "These words the Lord spake unto all your assembly in the Mount, out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a great voice; and he added no more. And he wrote them in two tables of stone and delivered them unto me."

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"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Two words are noticeable in this sentence. It is the *Sabbath* day and not the seventh day which is to be kept holy. *Remember* is not the language of original appointment, it is the language employed to awaken attention to something already known. Idleness is the Sabbath of a brute. Dissipation is the Sabbath of a disordered and perverted intelligent being. Recreation is the Sabbath of a man; but it must be the recreation of the man proper, of all the springs and out-goings of his moral and spiritual life, and this can only be obtained by an approach to the fountain of life by worship. To keep a day to the memory of Washington without thinking of Washington, of his patriotic services and sufferings of his courage, of his devotedness, of his integrity! To keep a day in memory of the Declaration of American Independence without thinking of American Independence, without any homage to the persistent bravery of the men who achieved, without any patriotic resolve to maintain and defend the heritage they bequeathed, without any prospective glance into the glorious future which awaits the country if the people cherish the virtue of its founders! It is absurd. To keep a day holy to the Lord by simple idleness, by merely that *vis inertia* which is a quality of mind as well as of matter. To keep a day holy to the Lord without any exercise of heart and soul and understanding towards him! It is absurd. It is beneath argument.

To the writer the reflection is full of interest, that in a Sabbath School situated in an Irish bog he was taught the truth on this subject—a truth on which the sneers of the profane and the learned or unlearned malice of the Infidel fall equally harmless—a truth from which no Christian community can recede without a criminal concession to the spirit of infidelity. It is this, "The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the private and public exercise of God's worship, except so much of it as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy."

Christianity establishes the Sabbath law. "Do we then make void the law?" says an Apostle, "God forbid, we establish the law," the moral law. The Founder of Christianity proclaimed, "The Sabbath was made for man." There could not be a more explicit recognition of the Sabbath. There could not be a more caustic rebuke to the self-righteous Pharisee and the spiritually val-glorious Jew who imagined that the Sabbath and all other spiritual forms were and were to be their exclusive privilege forever. There could not be a more pointed and severe censure of the painted Christian who, to release himself from the obligations of the Sabbath, calls it a Jewish ordinance. The fact is, God was not talking not for the Jews only, not for Jews and Christians only, but for universal man. Therefore, first, from this ground; the Sabbath law is natural, for nothing was made for man except what was in his original constitution, nothing was made for man which his nature does not demand and require. And second, there is a universal obligation on man to honor and preserve the Sabbath, unless it can be said that a favor may be conferred and no obligation imposed. Every one of the exemptions from the letter of the Sabbath Law which Christ claimed in his defence against the charge of Sabbath profanation fall under the head of works of necessity and mercy, and would be claimed and accorded by the most rigid New England Puritan, or Old England or Scotch Calvinist. This head of exemptions also covers a weak objection put forth on the other side of this question—that God works continually. Admitted, but he works necessarily and mercifully; that is for necessary and merciful purposes. Besides, a proper law for the infinite and perfect Creator might be an improper law for the weak and imperfect creature. Man has duties, God has none.

Christ explained the Sabbath law, he did not explain it away. He expounded the rationality, the philosophy, the spirit of it, and so established and strengthened it in the minds of men. What would be thought of a man who should state the bounds and limits of a certain premises, and then deny the existence of the premises? Christ defined the Sabbath law and so recognized and acknowledged its existence and obligation.

Whether this law may be made the subject of civil enactment to the extent contemplated in the Chicago "movement" will be discussed in another article.

W.

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THE NORTHWEST

Editor Press and Tribune:

Sir: In the last few years the State has been Western politics. As to the approaching political campaign, I am not prepared to say. At the present time, however, the stronger contending parties are the Democratic and Republican, and the latter, I think, will be successful. The chief of knowledge is certainly not general with us and the citizens of the State generally, but the Democratic party is not to be trusted with the interest to transition. Although the Democrats of Niagara, and asked Mr. Buchanan to visit the Falls and Canada. Mr. Buchanan was taken to the Falls, and while there he was presented with a gold medal, and a purse of money. He was also presented with a gold medal, and a purse of money, by the citizens of Niagara Falls, Canada, and by the Democrats of Niagara Falls, New York. He was also presented with a gold medal, and a purse of money, by the citizens of Niagara Falls, Canada, and by the Democrats of Niagara Falls, New York. He was also presented with a gold medal, and a purse of money, by the citizens of Niagara Falls, Canada, and by the Democrats of Niagara Falls, New York.

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